WINDOW WITH SOLAR BATTERY

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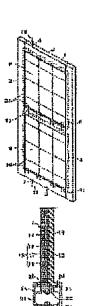
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Abstract of JP 7247765 (A)

PURPOSE:To enable unrestricted use for a rooftop or the like of a building by a method wherein solar battery panels to which lighttransmissivity is given with metallic electrodes partially eliminated, a window frame to which the solar battery panels are fitted and spacers are provided. CONSTITUTION:To a solar battery panel 9 equipped with a glass base plate 12, photoelectric conversion elements 13, a protective coat 14 and a metal frame 15, a lighttransmission part 19 is formed with back metal electrodes 18 partially eliminated by etching. Then, the panels 9 are fitted, being divided into two groups, into the upper and the lower parts of a window frame 1 divided with a middle crossbar 8, and a pair of external lead wires 10 and 11 for taking electric power out of the panels 9 to the outside are drawn to the outside through pivots 6 and 7.; Spacers 21 and 21, capable of insulating electricity, are mounted to horizontal inner wall parts 26 and 27 of a lower rail 5 and the middle crossbar 8, and the panels 9 are supported therewith. The panels 9 are separated therewith from moisture gathering on the upper side of the inner wall part 27, and the moisture is prevented from coming into the panels 9. Thereby, a rooftop or the like can be utilized unrestrictedly only by fitting the panels 9 into the frame 1.



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CLAIMS

(57) [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]Solar cell ****, wherein a lead characterized by comprising the following which was provided with a spacer, formed a concave of the above-mentioned spacer extended on the upper surface at least at a longitudinal direction of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame, and was drawn from a solar panel by concave on top is inserted in.

A solar panel which removed a metal electrode of an acceptance surface and an opposite hand selectively, and gave translucency.

A window door frame which this solar panel is inserted in and supported by window edge frame pivotable via a pivot shaft.

Electric insulation which it is laid in the upper surface of a kicking rail of the above-mentioned window door frame, or a level meat wall of an inside horizontal frame, and catches a solar panel.

[Claim 2] The solar cell **** according to claim 1 forming in the undersurface of the above-mentioned spacer a concave extended to a longitudinal direction of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to solar cell **** which enabled it to use the site and the roof of a building freely about solar cell ****.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]In order to supply the electric power to equipment of buildings, such as a building and a residence, in recent years, using a solar panel is studied, but. Since this solar panel has structure which laminated the transparent electrode by the side of an acceptance surface, the semiconductor membrane containing a semiconductor optical active layer, and the metal electrode which reflects light in semiconductor membrane, sunrays will be covered.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] For this reason, conventionally, the solar cell attached to a building is installed in the site and the roof of that building, and there is a problem that use of a site or the roof is restricted.

[0004] Then, although it tried to insert a solar panel in a window frame and to enable it to use a site and the roof freely, when the level meat wall of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame was made to catch a solar panel directly like the glass of the conventional glass window, it turned out that there are the following problems.

[0005]Namely, to the level meat wall up side of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame. If the state where the water which infiltrated into the kicking rail or the inside horizontal frame collected easily, and the lower part of the solar panel was flooded into this water continues, Moisture reaches an optoelectric transducer according to capillarity from the detailed crevice formed between for example, a metal frame, and a glass substrate and a protective film, and the problem of short-circuiting the acceptance surface

electrode and back metal electrode of an optoelectric transducer arises. [0006]An object of this invention is to provide solar cell **** which enabled it to use the site and the roof of a building freely in view of the abovementioned situation.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A solar panel which this invention removed a metal electrode of an acceptance surface and an opposite hand selectively, and gave translucency, A window door frame which this solar panel is inserted in and supported by window edge frame pivotable via a pivot shaft, It has a spacer which has the electric insulation which it is laid in the upper surface of a kicking rail of the above—mentioned window door frame, or a level meat wall of an inside horizontal frame, and catches a solar panel, A concave of the above—mentioned spacer extended on the upper surface at least at a longitudinal direction of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame is formed, and a lead drawn from a solar panel by concave on top is inserted in.

[8000]

[Function]Since a solar panel is incorporated into a window, it can use the site and the roof of a building freely.

[0009] By making it support via the spacer which has the electric insulation laid in the level meat wall of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame in the solar panel, A solar panel is isolated from the moisture collected on the level meat wall upper part of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame, and the short circuit of the optoelectric transducer by permeation of the moisture to a solar panel and permeation of this moisture is prevented. A lead and a kicking rail are prevented from being isolated from the moisture to which the lead collected on the level meat wall upper part of a kicking rail, and electrically connecting by inserting in the lead which connects solar panels to the concave formed in the upper surface of a spacer.

[0010]

[Example] It will be as follows if one example of this invention is concretely described based on a drawing. As shown in the perspective view of drawing 1, the window door frame 1 of this solar cell window, **** 2 and 3 on either side, the top rail 4, the kicking rail 5, and the pivot shaft 6 that made the upper part project from the top rail 4, Have the pivot shaft 7 made to project caudad from the kicking rail 5, and the inside horizontal frame 8, and divide into two groups at the upper and lower sides of the inside horizontal frame 8, and the solar panel 9 is inserted in this window door frame 1, One pair of external lead wires 10 and 11 which take out electric power from these solar panels 9 outside are pulled out outside through each pivot shafts 6 and 7.

[0011]90 degrees of the above-mentioned window door frames 1 are

supported pivotable focusing on up-and-down both the pivot shafts 6 and 7 by the window edge frame which is not illustrated via up-and-down both the pivot shafts 6 and 7.

[0012] Thus, by incorporating a solar panel into a window, the site and the roof of a building can be freely used now.

[0013]As shown in the sectional view of drawing 2, this solar panel 9 is provided with the glass substrate 12 arranged at the acceptance surface side, the optoelectric transducer 13 and the protective film 14 which were provided in the acceptance surface of this glass substrate 12, and the field of the opposite hand, and the metal frame 15 which reinforces a periphery. [0014]The above-mentioned optoelectric transducer 12 has the acceptance surface electrode 16 laminated sequentially from the acceptance surface side, the semiconductor membrane 17, and the back metal electrode 18. This acceptance surface electrode 16 consists of transparent conducting films, such as transparent SnO₂, In₂O₅, and ITO.

[0015] As the above-mentioned semiconductor membrane 17, for example An amorphous silicon, amorphous silicon carbide, The semiconductor of amorphous silicon systems, such as amorphous silicon germanium, is used, and a thing provided with the semiconductor junction containing semiconductor optical active layers, such as a pin junction parallel to a film surface and pn junction, is used.

[0016] The above-mentioned back metal electrode 18 contains metal membrane much more at least contributed, for example to reduction of series resistance components, such as aluminum, Ag, Ti, and aluminum/Ti/aluminum/Ti.

[0017] An important thing is etching which uses techniques, such as a photolithography, removing a part of this back metal electrode 18, and forming the translucent part 19.

[0018]In this example, it has prevented that it is reddish when the light which penetrates this translucent part 19 from the acceptance surface side penetrates the semiconductor membrane 17 by removing the semiconductor membrane 17 selectively with this back metal electrode 18.

[0019] The above-mentioned translucent part 19 can also be formed so that the back metal electrode 18 may be divided to stripe shape, but. In this example, in order to omit the wiring which connects back metal-electrode 18 divided and to aim at a cost cut, the translucent part 19 is made to be divided by the back metal electrode 18.

[0020] Although shape seen from the right-angled direction to the acceptance surface of this translucent part 19 can be made into arbitrary shape, it is formed in a round shape 0.1-3 mm in diameter in this example. [0021] As for especially the numerical aperture of this translucent part 19,

i.e., the rate of the effective area product to an acceptance surface product, when it is not limited but you need lighting, about 5 to 30% is preferred. [0022]When less than 5%, since there is a possibility that sufficient output in which the acceptance surface product of the substantial optoelectric transducer 12 becomes small too much may no longer be obtained when it exceeds 30% undesirably, since lighting nature becomes low, it is not desirable.

[0023] The dispersion state of the direction of an acceptance surface of this translucent part 19, Generally, although what is necessary is just to set up suitably by lighting conditions, in order to improve lightning on the average over the whole surface, it is preferred to average to the plane direction of the solar panel 9 extensively, and to distribute it, and it is preferred to distribute many translucent parts 19 of a small area especially. [0024] The above—mentioned protective film 14 is for covering the above—mentioned optoelectric transducer 13 from the back side, and protecting this.

The above-mentioned translucent part 19 is also filled up.

[0025] This protective film 14 is formed with transparent synthetic resins, such as ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) currently generally used as a protective film of the solar panel 9, transparent epoxy resin, and an acrylic resin.

[0026] The above-mentioned kicking rail 5 carries out extrusion molding of the aluminum alloy to the sectional shape of approximately zygal, and the solar panel 9 is caught by the upper surface of the level meat wall 20. [0027] Here, when the level meat wall 20 is made to catch the solar panel 9 directly like the glass of the conventional glass window, the problem of short-circuiting the acceptance surface electrode 16 and the back metal electrode 18 of the optoelectric transducer 13 with the water which permeated into the kicking rail 5 and collected on the level meat wall 20 arises. Since each element is formed as mentioned above, the solar panel 9 becomes large compared with a windowpane usual also in the weight. [0028] Then, the level meat wall 20 is made to support in this example via the spacer 21 which has the electric insulation which kept the suitable interval for the longitudinal direction of the kicking rail 5, and was laid in the level meat wall 20 in the solar panel 9 as shown in drawing 1.

[0029] The solar panel 9 is isolated by this from the moisture collected on the level meat wall 20 upper part of the kicking rail 5, the short circuit of the optoelectric transducer 13 by permeation of the moisture to the solar panel 9 and permeation of this moisture is prevented, and the endurance of a solar panel is improved.

[0030] As shown in drawing 2, the concaves 22 and 23 are formed in the

upper surface and the undersurface of this spacer 21, respectively, and the lead 24 (or external lead wire 11 drawn outside) which connects solar panel 9 is inserted in the upper concave 22.

[0031]It is isolated by this from the moisture to which the lead 24 (or external lead wire 11 drawn outside) collected on the level meat wall 20 upper part of the kicking rail 5, and the lead 24 (or external lead wire 11 drawn outside) and the kicking rail 5 are prevented from electrically connecting.

[0032] The moisture which permeated into the kicking rail 5 can be made to discharge outside easily by giving the duty of a drain groove which passes the moisture which collected the lower concave 23 on the level meat wall 20.

[0033] The web 26 is formed in order to form the seal rubber 25 in order to prevent it from storm sewage being transmitted to the solar panel 9, and permeating in the kicking rail 5 between the solar panel 9 and the rising wood of the kicking rail 5, and to raise the intensity of the kicking rail 5. [0034] As shown in drawing 3, the sectional shape of the horizontal frame 8 is also formed in about H type during the above, and the solar panel 9 of one upper group is supported with the spacer 21 which has the electric insulation which kept the suitable interval for the longitudinal direction of the kicking rail 5, and was laid on the level meat wall 27 as shown in drawing 1.

[0035] The solar panel 9 of one lower group is supported by the lower part of the inside horizontal frame 8 via the seal rubber 25.

[0036]The inside horizontal frame 8 is reinforced by the web 28 included in the inside.

[0037]As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the above-mentioned seal rubber 25 has been arranged also between **** 2 and 3 and the solar panel 9, pressed down the neighborhood of the solar panel 9 which makes up-and-down each group, and has prevented the position gap of the solar panel 9 to the window door frame 1.

[0038] Although the case where the solar panel 9 is inserted in the window door frame 1 by which rotary opening and closing are carried out is made into the example in this invention, the solar panel 9 is inserted in the door which carries out the rotary opening and closing of the same entrance in the meaning of the opening which was able to be opened in the outer wall of a building.

Therefore, it will be understood easily that the same effect can be acquired.

[0039]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, a solar panel is inserted in the window by which an opening is carried out to the outer wall of the building

which hardly occupies a site and the roof in this invention. Therefore, a site and the roof can be freely used now.

[0040] By making it support via the spacer which has the electric insulation laid in the level meat wall of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame in the solar panel, A solar panel is isolated from the moisture collected on the level meat wall upper part of a kicking rail or an inside horizontal frame, the short circuit of the optoelectric transducer by permeation of the moisture to a solar panel and permeation of this moisture is prevented, and the endurance of a solar panel can be improved.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a perspective view of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a sectional view of the kicking rail of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is a sectional view of the inside horizontal frame of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

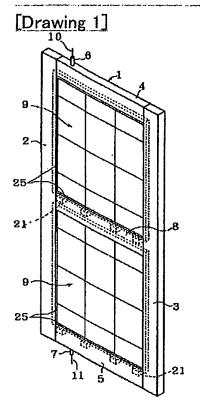
- 1 Window door frame
- 5 Kicking rail
- 6 and 7 pivot shafts
- 8 Horizontal middle rail
- 9 Solar panel
- 16 Back metal electrode
- 20 Level meat wall
- 21 Spacer
- 22 and 23 Concave
- 24 Lead
- 27 Level meat wall

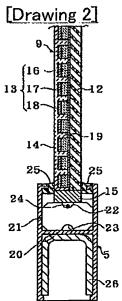
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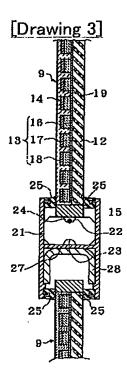
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DRAWINGS







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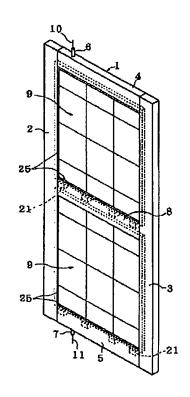
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(54) 【発明の名称】 太陽電池窓扉

(57)【要約】

【目的】 太陽電池窓扉に関し、敷地や屋上を自由に利 用できるようにした太陽電池窓扉の提供を目的とする。

【構成】 背面金属電極16を部分的に除去して透光性 を与えた太陽電池パネル9と、この太陽電池パネル9が 嵌め込まれ、窓縁枠にピポット軸6・7を介して回転可 能に支持される窓扉枠1と、上記窓扉枠1の下框5ある いは中横桟8の水平肉壁部20・27の上面に載置され ると共に太陽電池パネル9を受け止める電気絶縁性を有 するスペーサ21とを備える。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 受光面と反対側の金属電極を部分的に除去して透光性を与えた太陽電池パネルと、この太陽電池パネルが嵌め込まれ、窓縁枠にピポット軸を介して回転可能に支持される窓扉枠と、上記窓扉枠の下框あるいは中横桟の水平肉壁部の上面に載置されると共に太陽電池パネルを受け止める電気絶縁性を有するスペーサとを備えることを特徴とする太陽電池窓扉。

【請求項2】 上記スペーサの上面と下面とに下框あるいは中横桟の長手方向に伸びる凹溝を形成し、上側の凹溝に太陽電池パネルから導出されたリード線が挿通されることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の太陽電池窓扉。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、太陽電池窓扉に関し、 特に、建築物の敷地や屋上を自由に利用できるようにし た太陽電池窓扉に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、ビルディングや住宅などの建築物の設備への電力を供給するために、太陽電池パネルを用いることが研究されているが、この太陽電池パネルは受光面側の透明電極と、半導体光活性層を含む半導体膜と、半導体膜に光を反射する金属電極とを積層した構造になっているので、太陽光線を遮蔽してしまう。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】このため、従来、建築物に付設される太陽電池はその建物の敷地や屋上に設置されており、敷地や屋上の利用が制限されるという問題がある。

【0004】そこで、太陽電池パネルを窓枠に嵌め込んで敷地や屋上を自由に利用できるようにすることを試みたのであるが、従来のガラス窓のガラスのように太陽電池パネルを直接に下框や中横桟の水平肉壁部に受け止めさせた場合には、次のような問題があることが分かった。

【0005】即ち、下框あるいは中横桟の水平肉壁部の上側には、下框あるいは中横桟に浸入した水が溜まり易く、この水の中に太陽電池パネルの下部が彼かった状態が続くと、水分が例えば金属枠とガラス基板や保護膜との間に形成される微細な隙間から毛細管現象によって光 40電変換素子に達し、光電変換素子の受光面電極と背面金属電極とを短絡させてしまうという問題が生じる。

【0006】本発明は、上記の事情を鑑みて、建築物の 敷地や屋上を自由に利用できるようにした太陽電池窓扉 を提供することを目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記目的を達成するため、受光面と反対側の金属電極を部分的に除去して透光性を与えた太陽電池パネルと、この太陽電池パネルが嵌め込まれ、窓縁枠にピポット軸を介して回転可 50

能に支持される窓扉枠と、上記窓扉枠の下框あるいは中 横桟の水平肉壁部の上面に載置されると共に太陽電池パ ネルを受け止める電気絶縁性を有するスペーサとを備え ることを特徴とする。

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[0008]

【作用】太陽電池パネルは、窓の中に組み込まれるので、建築物の敷地や屋上を自由に利用できるようになる。

【0009】太陽電池パネルを下框あるいは中横桟の水平内壁部に載置された電気絶縁性を有するスペーサを介して支持させることにより、下框あるいは中横桟の水平内壁部の上側に溜まった水分から太陽電池パネルが離隔され、太陽電池パネルへの水分の浸入と、この水分の浸入による光電変換案子の短絡が防止される。

{00101

【実施例】本発明の一実施例を図面に基づいて具体的に 説明すれば以下の通りである。図1の斜視図に示すよう に、この太陽電池窓の窓扉枠1は、左右の立框2・3と 上框4と、下框5と、上框4から上方に突出させたピポット軸6と、下框5から下方に突出させたピポット軸7 と中横桟8とを備え、この窓扉枠1に中横桟8の上下に 2群にわけて太陽電池パネル9が嵌め込まれ、これら太 陽電池パネル9から外部に電力を取り出す1対の外部リード線10・11が各ピポット軸6・7を通って外部に 引き出される。

【0011】上記窓扉枠1は上下両ピポット軸6・7を 介して図示しない窓縁枠に上下両ピポット軸6・7を中 心に90°回転可能に支持される。

【0012】このように太陽電池パネルを窓の中に組み 込むことにより、建物の敷地や屋上は自由に使えるよう になる。

【0013】図2の断面図に示すように、この太陽電池パネル9は、受光面側に配置されるガラス基板12と、このガラス基板12の受光面と反対側の面に設けられた光電変換素子13及び保護膜14と、周縁を補強する金属枠15とを備える。

【0014】上記光電変換素子12は、受光面側から順に積層される受光面電極16と、半導体膜17と、背面金属電極18とを有しており、この受光面電極16は透明なSnO2、In2O。、ITO等の透明導電膜からなる。

【0015】上記半導体膜17としては、例えばアモルファスシリコン、アモルファスシリコンカーバイド、アモルファスシリコンゲルマニウム等のアモルファスシリコン系の半導体が用いられ、膜面に平行なpin接合、pn接合などの半導体光活性層を含む半導体接合を備えるものが用いられる。

【0016】上記背面金属電極18は、例えばAI、Ag、Ti、AI/Ti/AI/Ti等の直列抵抗成分の低減に寄与する少なくとも一層の金属膜を含んでいる。

【0017】重要なことは、この背面金属電極18の一部分を例えばフォトリソグラフィ等の手法を用いるエッチングによって除去して、透光部19を形成していることである。

【0018】又、この実施例では、この背面金属電極18と共に半導体膜17を部分的に除去することにより、受光面側からこの透光部19を透過する光が半導体膜17を透過することにより赤味がかることを防止している。

【0019】上記透光部19は背面金属電極18を例え 10 ばストライプ状に分断するように形成することも可能であるが、この実施例では、分断された背面金属電極18 どうしを接続する配線を省略してコストダウンを図るために、透光部19が背面金属電極18で分断されるようにしている。

【0020】この透光部19の受光面に直角の方向から見た形状は、任意の形状にすることができるが、この実施例では直径0.1~3mmの円形に形成している。

【0021】又、この透光部19の開口率、即ち、受光 面積に対する開口面積の割合は、特に限定されず、採光 20 を必要とする場合には5~30%程度が好ましい。

【0022】5%を下回る場合には、採光性が低くなるので好ましくなく、30%を上回ると実質的な光電変換素子12の受光面積が小さくなりすぎ、十分な出力が得られなくなる恐れがあるので好ましくない。

【0023】又、この透光部19の受光面方向の分散状態は、採光条件によって適宜設定すればよいが、一般的には、全面にわたって平均的に採光するために、太陽電池パネル9の面方向に全面的に平均して分散させることが好ましく、特に、小面積の透光部19を多数分散させ 30 ることが好ましい。

【0024】上記保護膜14は、上記光電変換素子13 を背面側から覆って、これを保護するためのものであ り、上記透光部19にも充填される。

【0025】この保護膜14は、一般に太陽電池パネル9の保護膜として使用されているエチレンビニルアセテート(EVA)、透明エポキシ樹脂、アクリル樹脂などの透明な合成樹脂で形成される。

【0026】上記下框5は、アルミニウム合金を略H字形の断面形状に押出成形したものであり、その水平肉壁 40部20の上面に太陽電池パネル9が受け止められる。

【0027】ここで、従来のガラス窓のガラスのように 太陽電池パネル9を直接に水平肉壁部20に受け止めさ せた場合には、下框5内に侵入して水平肉壁部20の上 に溜まった水によって光電変換素子13の受光面電極1 6と背面金属電極18とを短絡させてしまうという問題 が生じる。また、太陽電池パネル9は上記のように各案 子が形成されているためその重量も通常の窓ガラスに比 べて大きくなる。

[0028] そこで、この実施例では、太陽電池パネル 50

9を水平肉壁部20に図1に示すように下框5の長手方向に適当な間隔を置いて載置された電気絶縁性を有するスペーサ21を介して水平肉壁部20に支持させている。

【0029】これにより、下框5の水平肉壁部20の上側に溜まった水分から太陽電池パネル9が離隔され、太陽電池パネル9への水分の浸入と、この水分の浸入による光電変換素子13の短絡が防止され、太陽電池パネルの耐久性が高められる。

【0030】図2に示すように、このスペーサ21の上面と下面とにはそれぞれ凹溝22・23が形成され、上側の凹溝22には太陽電池パネル9どうしを接続するリード線24(あるいは、外部に導出される外部リード線11)が挿通される。

【0031】これにより、リード線24(あるいは、外部に専出される外部リード線11)が下框5の水平肉壁部20の上側に溜まった水分から離隔され、リード線24(あるいは、外部に導出される外部リード線11)と下框5とが電気的に接続することが防止される。

【0032】又、下側の凹溝23を水平肉壁部20上に 溜まった水分を流すドレイン溝の役目を持たすことにより、下框5内に浸入した水分を外部に容易に排出させる ことができる。

【0033】なお、太陽電池パネル9と下框5の上縁部との間には雨水が太陽電池パネル9を伝って下框5内浸入することを防止するため、シールゴム25が設けられ、又、下框5の強度を高めるために、力骨26が設けられている。

【0034】図3に示すように、上記中横桟8の断面形 の 状もほぼH字形に形成され、その水平肉壁部27上に図 1に示すように下框5の長手方向に適当な間隔を置いて 載置された電気絶縁性を有するスペーサ21で上側の1 群の太陽電池パネル9が支持されている。

【0035】下側の1群の太陽電池パネル9はシールゴム25を介して中横桟8の下部に支持される。

【0036】なお、中横桟8はその内部に組み込んだ力 骨28によって補強されている。

【0037】又、図1に示すように、上記シールゴム25は立框2・3と太陽パネル9との間にも配置され、上下各群をなす太陽電池パネル9の四辺を押さえて窓扉枠1に対する太陽電池パネル9の位置ずれを防止している。

【0038】又、本発明は、回転開閉される窓扉枠1に 太陽電池パネル9を嵌め込んだ場合を例にしているが、 建築物の外壁に開けられた開口という意味では同じであ る出入口を回転開閉する扉に太陽電池パネル9を嵌め込 むことにより同様の効果を得ることができることは容易 に理解されよう。

[0039]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、

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敷地や屋上をほとんど占有しない建物の外壁に開口される窓に太陽電池パネルが嵌め込まれるので、敷地や屋上を自由に利用できるようになる。

【0040】又、 太陽電池パネルを下框あるいは中横 桟の水平肉壁部に載置された電気絶縁性を有するスペー サを介して支持させることにより、下框あるいは中横桟 の水平肉壁部の上側に溜まった水分から太陽電池パネル が離隔され、太陽電池パネルへの水分の浸入と、この水 分の浸入による光電変換素子の短絡が防止され、太陽電 池パネルの耐久性を高めることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

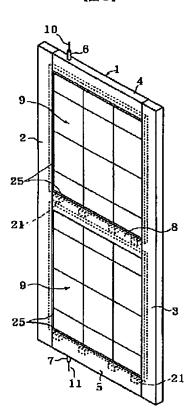
【図1】本発明の斜視図である。

【図2】本発明の下框の断面図である。

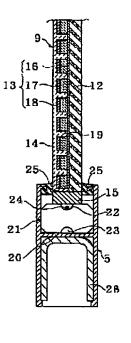
【図3】本発明の中横桟の断面図である。 【符号の説明】

- 1 窓扉枠
- 5 下框
- 6・7 ピポット軸
- 8 横中桟
- 9 太陽電池パネル
- 16 背面金属電極
- 20 水平肉壁部
- 10 21 スペーサ
 - 22・23 凹溝
 - 24 リード線
 - 27 水平肉壁部

【図1】



【図2】



【図3】

